

Richmond Times-Dispatch

THE TIMES, Founded.....1858
THE DISPATCH, Founded.....1850

Published every day in the year by The Times-Dispatch Publishing Company, Inc. Address all communications to THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Times-Dispatch Building, 10 South Tenth Street, Richmond, Va.

TELEPHONE, RANDOLPH 1

Publication Office.....10 South Tenth Street
South Richmond.....1020 Hull Street
Petersburg.....109 North Sycamore Street
Lynchburg.....218 Eighth Street

HA-BROOK, STORY & BROOKS, INC.

Special Advertising Representatives.
New York.....200 Fifth Avenue
Philadelphia.....Mutual Life Building
Chicago.....People's Gas Building

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

BY MAIL.	One Year.	Six Mos.	Three Mos.	One Mo.
Postage Paid				
Daily and Sunday	\$6.00	\$3.00	\$1.50	\$.55
Daily only	4.00	2.00	1.00	.35
Sunday only	2.00	1.00	.50	.25

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg:

Daily with Sunday, one week.....15 cents
Daily without Sunday, one week.....10 cents
Sunday only.....5 cents

Entered January 27, 1905, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under no. of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Manuscripts and communications submitted for publication will not be returned unless accompanied by postage stamps.

MONDAY, JULY 12, 1915.

Business Getting Better

BUSINESS improvement continues in Richmond, as in the country at large. When affairs are normal in this city, all of our manufacturing establishments are running at full blast and the real estate market is active. For the past two or three years many factories have been idle and others working half-time, while real estate has been difficult to dispose of. At present orders are better, and there are signs that real estate is preparing to come to life again.

The Cedar Works are now employing about 1,200 men, which is nearly the full force required. The various establishments grouped under the Locomotive Works give work to about 3,000 operatives when fully occupied. There are now some 700 men at work, and this number is likely to be increased before long.

Such symptoms are encouraging; the patient is recovering. Before long it is to be trusted that new suburban sections will be boomed to the accompaniment of brass bands and all the other usual trimmings. Men are in a sound and hopeful frame of mind when they are buying lots in the expectation of doubling or tripling their money in a year.

Just a Dream, Probably

WE have been privileged to read, in a current account of the progress of the commission-manager plan of municipal government, the following description of one of its alleged advantages:

Every new executive in private business or in public life runs up against "the system," an instinctive resistance on the part of his subordinates to new policies and in municipal administration "the system" is frequently much stronger than the transient executive. Perhaps the washing of the streets of Dayton is a case. For a long time it had been desired to wash the streets with dynamite, but it required the cooperation of the fire department, the water department and the public works department, and the streets were not washed. The new manager was able to get the thing going at once.

Heretofore we have not been committed finally to any particular system of government, to be applied to Richmond under the proposed new charter. In a general way, we wanted the best, and what that was exactly we waited to be shown.

However, if the Dayton experience as to getting the streets washed can be duplicated here—even if there is a reasonable chance of obtaining a much-needed bath for Richmond thoroughfares—we are ready to vote. We are for the commission-manager plan, first, last and all the time, and we don't care a rap how soon it is placed in operation!

New Glory for Millionaires

FRANK HOLT'S attempted assassination of J. P. Morgan has created an atmosphere of terror among the rich and official. It is stated that Governor Whitman is surrounded by guards in his residence at Albany, while Clarence H. Mackay has applied for permission to carry a revolver. Probably other important people are taking precautions to protect themselves from violence.

Before long the country may be divided into two classes—those prominent enough to imagine themselves in danger of assassination and those who are not. It is indeed a great privilege to be a millionaire these days. He is not only rich and envied as he was before; he is now the center of dark political plots. Foreign emissaries menace him at every step. The thrill of romance is added to his usually rather monotonous prosperity.

But for the most of us there is no such entertaining and enlivening existence. The most of us cannot flatter ourselves that we are sufficiently important to be the objects of plots. No matter what schemes may be hatched to blow up Congress and ships and murder individuals, we are not a part of them. The front pages of newspapers read like dime novels, but we anticipate no such thrilling happenings for ourselves. New York millionaires sit up at night with drawn revolvers waiting for explosions to shatter the house; we go unromantically to bed. For the first time in our life we envy the multi-millionaire.

Widow in Tax Laws

A TAX dodger in Germany has been recently fined \$63,750. This man, Jean Ganss, a factory director, and former judge of the commercial court, was convicted of making false returns in connection with the armament tax, and fined 255,000 marks, which is twenty times the sum the government would have lost by the false return.

The case illustrates the severity with which the crime of tax dodging is punished in Germany. As a result, there is less tax dodging in Germany than in any other country, but, nevertheless, the number of evaders of the law, even in the Fatherland, is large, and the German government has been much troubled to get true returns of incomes for taxation.

In this country tax dodging hitherto has been easy of accomplishment. Formerly few people who had any objection to paying taxes on intangible property ever listed it. Neither the public conscience nor the vigilance of officials had been aroused on the subject. Things are different now, and Auditor Moore sits up at nights trying to figure out schemes to catch the elusive Virginia tax dodger. Through his efforts and those of the examiners of records, thousands of dollars' worth of untaxed property now pays the levy, yet the tribe of tax dodgers is not entirely extinct.

Nothing, however, has ever had the effect of remedying tax dodging like the reduction of taxes on intangible property. In Maryland, which was once noted for skillful tax dodgers, the practice has fallen into disrepute since the rate on securities was reduced to a reasonable figure. The same thing will happen in Virginia under our revised tax system. Weak human nature is partially responsible for tax dodging, but imbecile laws are much more culpable.

Neutrality Law Violations

ACCORDING to the Department of Justice, its crusade against the campaigns of enlistment for the British and Montenegrin armies now going on in this country is not directed against volunteers, returning to their countries to fight, but against organized efforts to induce such return. The difference is clear.

The protest of the British ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, is beside the point. The ambassador has asked the State Department "what distinction, if any, it draws between the questions of neutrality involved in the return of reservists of those European countries which have reserve systems and the departure of volunteers to those countries which have no such system." The department's answer to this query probably will be that it makes no distinction whatever.

The United States is under no obligation, moral or legal, to accelerate the return of subjects of foreign nations now at war to their own countries. Whether the subject be an army reservist or not makes no difference. Any of these persons who want to go back and fight are at liberty to do so, so far as the United States is concerned, and, on the other hand, any who find themselves more comfortable on this side of the Atlantic are equally at liberty to stay where they are.

What the neutrality laws forbid is the use of the territory of the United States for the organization and dispatch of military expeditions against a nation with which the United States is at peace. Whether membership in the expedition is made up of reservists or volunteers does not make the least difference.

In our view, this law has been stretched rather considerably in some cases in permitting French, German, Italian and Austrian consuls to appeal to reservists, register them and furnish them with transportation back home. That is no reason, however, why the law should be stretched further and a British propaganda to obtain volunteer enlistments tolerated. As the Department of Justice puts it, the purpose is to stop "organized efforts" to raise bodies of soldiers for foreign service.

An additional reason for this legal activity is the circumstance that some of the enlistments, so it is alleged, have been of American citizens. Under existing conditions, the place of an American citizen capable of rendering military service is in his own country, and he should neither be encouraged nor, so far as the government can prevent, permitted to accept service under a foreign flag.

Against All Aggressors

THERE is not the slightest probability that the United States will accept as satisfactory, or even as endurable, the German defense of submarine warfare contained in the latest note, so that discussion of proposals for reducing that warfare's menace to American property and life is more or less academic. It is worth pointing out, however, that to accede to the German plan and agree to German limitations on the rights of American citizens on the high seas would be to end all possibility of effective protest against British wrongs to our trade.

In this war both Britain and Germany have been guilty of indefensible aggressions against neutrals, from which this country has been one of the principal sufferers. In each case the defense has been necessity. Britain declares it essential to her war policy to prevent stores of cotton, metals and food from reaching the armed forces of the German government, and so seizes American vessels consigned to neutral ports; Germany declares it obligatory on her to retaliate for allied attempts to starve her civil population, and so torpedoes American ships and murders American citizens.

Obviously, if Germany may lay down conditions, contrary to the plain mandate of international law, under which American citizens may exercise their rights, Britain may do the same thing. If Germany enjoys the privilege of making the law of nations conform to her military exigencies, Britain must possess the same privilege.

This government has not yielded to either—and will not. Neutral rights are not abrogated by the existence of a state of war. If they were it would be intolerable, for any pair of third-rate countries in the world, by declaring war on each other, could block or cripple the world's commerce.

It is for this nation firmly to assert its prerogatives and the prerogatives of other neutrals against all belligerent aggressors. National safety as well as national dignity demands that this course be followed. Fortunately for the honor of the United States and for its future happiness and prosperity, we have a man in Washington with the brain to realize and the courage to maintain. Honor and happiness are safe in his hands.

No wonder the Governor and his staff and the Blues are capturing hearts and winning applause in the city by the Golden Gate. Something can be said for womanly loveliness in California, but for manly pulchritude Virginia yet wears the crown.

German gas bombs do not seem to have been so effective against the Russians as they were against the English and French. The Russians know a thing or two about bombs themselves, and have been guarding against their destructiveness for a good many years.

Up to date, the tax laws passed by the General Assembly of Virginia have not been blamed for the European war or the recent outbreak of the foot-and-mouth disease. But we have not lost hope.

According to latest advices, Carranza forces are again in the City of Mexico. That long-suffering community must have a hard time keeping its patriotism on straight.

SONGS AND SAWS

Time to Go.

When little Mary climbs upon



The stage to sing a song,
And tries to strike a note
And always strikes them
wrong—
Her auditors, with one accord,
Feel they must move
along.

The Penitent Sings:

It is really fortunate, when you come to think of it, that these reformers aren't really as good as they think they are. Even as it is, they are hard enough to endure.

Counterpoise.

"Why does young Flitchee go around with a chip on his shoulder?"
"That isn't a chip—it's a weight. Its purpose is to keep the inclosed vacuum he wears above his shoulders from carrying him up into the air."

Resemblance.

"Why is a baseball pitcher like a clock?"
"Why not? 'Why?'"
"Because before he can work he has to be wound up."

Getting On.

Grubbs—Is links improving his game of golf? Stubbs—Immensely. He has managed to get while the Scotch professional addressed his ball until he knows exactly what to say every time he gets stymied.

Weak Comfort.

He—Well, I'm glad you pity me, anyhow. "Pity is akin to love."
She—Don't take too much consolation from that thought. There are rafters of my kin that I simply can't endure.

Exception.

Perhaps the laws 'gainst homicide, In general, merit their existence, That common borer, by whom we're tried, Should not be slain for their persistence; But for the lad who pans our work, With empty word and foolish remark, While his own task in life's to shirk, Each day should be an open season.

THE TATTLER.

Chats With Virginia Editors

"The Tee-Dee claims," says the Halifax Gazette, "that a native of Richmond first suggested the use of gas bombs. Sounds like boasting about being related to Czoelgos, or however you spell the name of the fellow that killed President McKinley." Well, have it your way!

What the West Point News regards as "a regular West Point Fourth" is briefly referred to in the editorial column as follows: "Within a radius of fifty miles, at least, people are commencing to realize that West Point is a first-rate place in which to celebrate the glorious anniversary of our independence. Come rain or shine, there is always a 'hot old time' for old and young at the head of York River. This year was no exception, and all who came to visit the town last Monday went away happy."

"Virginia Day at the Panama-Pacific Exposition," says the Fredericksburg Star, "was celebrated Thursday, the exercises at the Virginia Building being attended by thousands of persons, many of them former Virginians, who have made their home in the great West. Governor Stuart spoke for the State, and the parade which preceded the exercises was featured by Richmond's crack military organization, the Blues. From all accounts, the celebration was a most successful one, and the State will doubtless be benefited by the showing she has made at the great fair." And, of course, you heard about the Richmond end of the celebration, that very long distance telephoning from the Jefferson to Frisco!

The very cautious editor of the James River Clarion puts a delicate proposition just this way: "Before asking our opinion of the legislative contest now on between Buckingham and Cumberland, be good enough to state your own. We propose to be neutral in this matter and collect enough munitions by week after next to blow up somebody."

The Tidewater Democrat is happy now. Hear its first splat after the glorious Fourth: "Tappanahock's fifth of July celebration was unanimously pronounced a success, a deserved reward for those who labored so earnestly and so faithfully for the promotion of the cause and to the end that the visitors might carry away with them pleasant recollections of the day. The editor of the Democrat has been a resident of Tappanahock for a little more than twenty years, and in all that length of time it is the first time in our recollection that Tappanahock has observed Independence Day. But it will not be the last. We hope to make this an annual event, with new features of entertainment for each succeeding year."

Current Editorial Comment

Southern View of W. H. Taft

Keeping one's self before the public is supposed to be an aid to political advancement and success. Whether it really is or not is problematical; but the theory is widely prevalent; and the public man who keeps himself before the public is generally supposed to do so with an eye to the main chance. Sometimes the public accepts good-humoredly the publicity achieved by such a man, sometimes it pokes fun at him, sometimes it displays irritation and utters sharp rebukes. It is significant that its attitude toward Mr. Taft belongs in none of these three categories, not even in the first. Of Americans who do not hold public office and who are not directly connected with the public business, there is probably not one whose name is in the papers as often as that of Mr. Taft. This ex-President receives an enormous amount of free advertising. Compared with him, Roosevelt is comparatively a stranger to the front page. And yet nobody pokes fun at Mr. Taft because he is forever getting into the papers, or gets irritated with him, or really believes that he tries to keep himself before the public or is after advertising because of the political profit it may bring him. This ought to be highly gratifying to the man whose people decline to let him serve a second term as President of the United States. It ought to be a long way toward compensating for his failure at the White House. It is a tribute to his honesty rather than to his brains. It does not mean that any very large proportion of the people of the country want to see Mr. Taft President again. It does not mean that they consider him fitted in extraordinary degree for the highest office and the greatest honor in the gift of the people. It means simply that they perceive Mr. Taft to be in the truest sense a gentleman.—Charleston News and Courier.

Within the first ten months of the war 12,741 young Irishmen have volunteered for service with the British army. This number is in addition to the Irishmen enrolled in the regular army which went into active service at the beginning of the war. Estimates based on census reports indicate that at least one out of every eight men of military age and fitness in Ireland has voluntarily gone to the front. There are, of course, no better fighters than the Irish, and no more willing to fight in a cause which they consider just. This, however, will not account for the large enrollment. Until very recently the Irish have been the victims of British misgovernment and oppression. Only within the last few years has it become apparent that the great nation is ready to deal fairly with the lesser. A clear appreciation of this new spirit

Fighting Irish at the Front

of generosity, and a conviction that Ireland's future progress is dependent on British success have inspired the Irish to give their best in the cause of the empire.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Anticipate Law Now in Iowa

Travelers should beware how they give tips, or rather where they give them, for a new law just gone into effect in Iowa which makes giving or receiving a tip an offense punishable by fine and imprisonment. The Attorney-General announces that the law will be rigidly enforced, and the public may look for some interesting decisions from the Iowa Supreme Court before long. Before the matter becomes clear the court will have to say what a tip is—and that difficulty alone is likely to give as much trouble as the what-is-whisky question ever did. The line between the outright tip and the payment for extra service may not prove easy to draw, but it is useless to speculate on difficulties in the administration of the law without a study of the statute and its exact terms. It may be affirmed, however, that the public will be glad if Iowa has made a workable law which will abolish the tipping nuisance, whether it results in compelling employers to pay their employees fair wages or in the establishment of fixed fees for extra services in hotels, restaurants, sleeping cars and everywhere else where the palm of the underpaid worker invites a contribution.—St. Louis Republic.

News of Fifty Years Ago

(From Newspaper Files, July 12, 1865.)

In reply to the Richmond delegation that went to Washington to urge the President to modify his proclamation excluding from the amnesty privileges all people worth \$20,000 or more, Andy Johnson spoke substantially as follows: "You know perfectly well it was the rich man of the South who dragged the poor man into secession. I lived in the South myself, and I know how the thing was done. Your State of Virginia was overwhelmingly opposed to secession, but your rich men used the press and their buldies and your little army to force the State into secession." Andy Johnson is badly off. If he would stay sober long enough to study history a little, he would find out that it was Mr. Lincoln's proclamation calling on Virginia for 75,000 troops to fight for the master Southern States that drove the Old Dominion out of the Union.

Yesterday Robert Ridgeway resumed editorial charge of the Richmond Whig, while W. M. Elliott and J. C. Shields took charge of the business department. Quicker likely the Whig will hereafter sing a better tune.

At a meeting of self-styled "loyal people" of Frederick County, held a few days ago in the town of Winchester, it was resolved to hold a convention on August 24 to nominate a candidate for Congress.

The report comes to the military headquarters here that there is a great deal of trouble in the camps of the United States soldiers in and about Alexandria, and there have been some riotous proceedings. The men claim that there is unnecessary delay in mustering them out of the service. They say there is a delay in "mustering" the Confederate prisoners out of the Northern prisons and sending them to their homes, and they can see no reason why, now out of the volunteer service and sent to their homes too.

Brigadier-General George P. Slough, who for three years past has acted as military governor of Alexandria, has, at his own request, been relieved of the responsibilities of that arduous position. He has been succeeded by a more famous farewell address to the people of Alexandria.

The Powhatan Steamboat Company has put two fine steamers on the Richmond-Baltimore line. They are the Fannie and the Petersburg.

A terrific hailstorm yesterday played havoc with the corn and tobacco crops in a part of Halifax County.

The Governor has appointed Thomas J. Patrick, J. J. Hill and J. C. Crigler commissioners of election for Danville and ordered them to hold an election in that town on July 25.

The Old Bay Line Steamship Company is having a built in Baltimore a magnificent steamer to be called the Richmond in compliment to this city. The Richmond, when completed, will run between this city and Baltimore by the James River and the Chesapeake Bay.

The Voice of the People

Colored Exposition.

To the Editor of the Times-Dispatch: Sir,—It gives me pleasure to commend to the citizens of Richmond, both white and colored, the splendid exhibit of the work of our friends to be seen at their exposition, containing the exhibits of work of every branch of industry sent by various industrial schools and institutions.

On entering the building our party was met by one of the prominent leaders in this work, who courteously offered to be our guide through the building. We visited the months containing the exhibits of the colored people for the deaf, dumb and blind; by the asylums for the insane in Petersburg, and we were astonished at the beautiful work and the marvelous skill of the colored people. And what the industrial schools throughout the South have sent samples of the work of their pupils. From the girls have come all kinds of fancy work—hand embroidered counterpane, rugs, plain sewing, dresses, beautiful bread, preserves and canned goods of every kind. From the boys have come all kinds of carpentry—hand-made mahogany furniture, baskets, drawings, paintings and many things too numerous to mention.

One thing surprised and troubled us—it was the absence of the colored people. We expected to find a great crowd. We hope they will take a great interest and pride in doing all in their power to make this exposition of every kind, a success. We would suggest that all housekeepers and employers not only arrange for their employees to attend the exposition, but urge them to make the most of it. Their race who have labored so intelligently and faithfully to bring about this exposition. Such a display of work must prove an inspiration and an incentive to the colored race, and I would again urge all who are conscientiously laboring for the uplift of their race to show their interest by their attendance.

MRS. S. CALVIN STEWART.

Richmond, July 10, 1915.

Queries and Answers

How Old Is Aunt

In the explanation of this problem a day or two ago, it was pointed out that a man had a sad business of the latter part. It should have been simpler. If x be Ann's age, 24 minus x would be the difference between their ages. When x is 12, 24 minus 12 is 12. As the difference remains the same always, 24 minus x is equal to x minus 12, or $2x$ is equal to 36, and x is equal to 18. The machines on which this column is composed do not like themselves to the production of complicated mathematical symbols, but they do have the hyphen, and a really concentered compositor might have set the matter clearly by the use of that for a minus sign.

Compound Nouns.

In compound nouns in English which part is the principal? INTERESTED.

The last. In the compound, to the noun or nouns preceding there is the force of the adjective describing or limiting the last part, as (flavored with) rhubarb cake; (served at) tea cake; (shaped like a) horse cake.

Postmaster's Age.

Is there any age limit for the applicant for a post office? S. H.

There are grades of postmasters who must stand a civil-service examination in order to appointment, and there are age limits for candidates in these examinations. The Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., will send you full circulars of information.

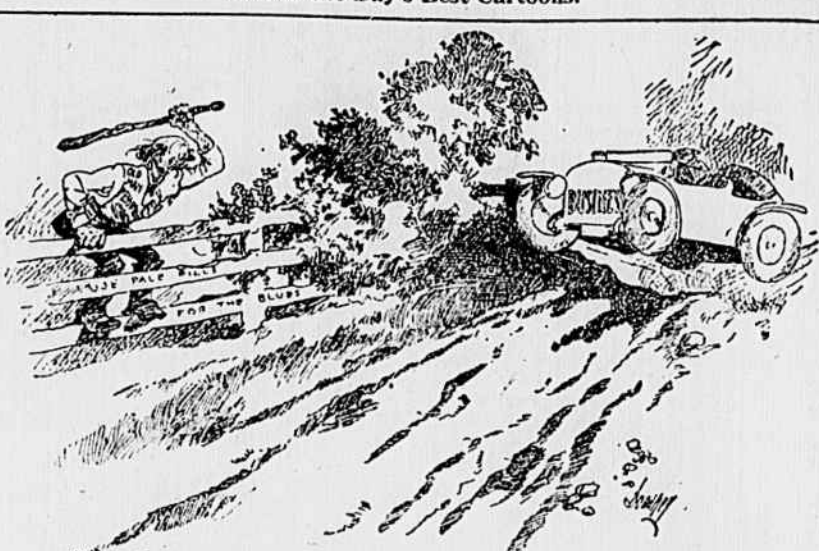
Education.

What association in Virginia would be of service to adults who had the opportunity to acquire any education? E. J. E.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction, Chamber of Commerce, Richmond, Va., will put you into communication with the persons you seek if you will write him.

"Gosh Blame It, the More ye Holler the Faster She Comes!"

One of the Day's Best Cartoons.



—From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

RESTAURANT AND AUTOMOBILE

(William C. Hudson, in the Brooklyn Eagle.)

"A revolution in the life of New York City—all parts of it, including my own borough of Brooklyn—is in progress," said the week-end guest, as he stowed himself comfortably in a corner of the veranda of the country cottage he visited.

"I am one of the victims myself—that is to say that I and my family have fallen for the restaurant habit. Whether it is for better or for worse, I am uncertain. Nor am I certain just what the cause of the habit is. We drifted into it as thousands of others in the city have. It has become permanent, I imagine, but we began it as a temporary shift."

"You see, we occupy a suite in an apartment house on the Park Slope. It is comfortable—indeed, cozy. My daughter, I said, 'Don't cook a dinner because we would not yield to her demand to give her \$5 a month more. Well, we had difficulty in finding a successor for a price less than the rent we were paying. In the meantime my wife and daughter struggled with the situation, cooking the 6 o'clock dinner in the old way. The week-end under the work, and one morning I said, 'Don't cook a dinner to-night; I'll take you to a restaurant.' It worked so well that we continued it for a week. And in that time we found a clean, well-conducted place where we could get a table d'hôte dinner for 60 cents—\$1.50 for the dinner for 60 cents—\$1.50 for the dinner for 60 cents."

"But my wife mourned over the expense—the extravagance, she called it. Then I took to figuring. I made the dinner, as astounding to myself as it was to my wife, that when I added up our current expenses the hire of servants, the cost of fuel, the increased expense in the high cost of living, that the servant as a fourth member of the family made, together with our grocery and butchers' bills, that positively there was substantial economy in the \$1.50 dinners at the restaurant."

"I can show how we conduct things: A cup of coffee, an egg and a roll, with an orange, suffices for breakfast. I take my lunch near my place of business; my wife and daughter at home by the means of a chafing-dish, and dinner at the restaurant. I don't want a servant to bother with or to feed. A woman is brought in once a week to clean up and wash and iron. The daily dusting is a small thing, and the house, where it costs you less to live, to live, to live."

"I say, by the way," he broke off suddenly to ask, "how about summer boarders from the city up here? Do they have as many as they did a year or two ago?"

He was told that there were fewer boarders and more places to board than there were.

"That's it," he went on: "That's the result of the automobile habit. Don't laugh, for it's a fact. It used to be that so soon as the school closed the family, except the head, who stayed in the city and scratched gravel for a living, hied itself to the country boarding-house for the summer months. Now—"

Mr. Garrison's Record

Mr. Garrison's administration of the War Department has been distinguished by justice, hard work, common sense and courage. For the first time in the history of the department, the Secretary of War has no favorites, writes Major J. C. Hemphill, in the North American Review.

One who is unfamiliar with military administration cannot appreciate the baneful effect of political and personal favoritism operating on the army.

Not only in the absence of unjustified promotion of the relatives of men powerful in Congress, the squandering of money for army posts in the most ill-advised places, the pulling and hauling of politicians to secure details, but in the appointments and promotions for their proteges. All these things have been eliminated by Mr. Garrison, and by very simple means. Every time a representation was made by any one seeking preferment for any office of the army, the matter was referred to the attention of the office concerned to avow or disavow any knowledge of or connection with the representation made in his behalf. If the officer was guilty of any complicity, the fact he became ineligible for the preferment or promotion sought. The public or private individuals who made the representations were politely informed that military preferment must be for military reasons, and that the injection of personal, social or political influence from the outside was not desired and would only result in injury to the person in whose behalf the pressure was applied. With the army it is a simple matter to keep the doors of the army open to break up or faction.

On the constructive side Mr. Garrison framed the act for the government of the Panama Canal. His was the creative mind behind the water-power legislation now before Congress. He supported the new organic act for Porto Rico and took an influential part in the discussion for Philippine legislation. He presented to the Congress conservative and constructive measures for the increase and improvement of the military establishment, urging them on the ground that they were the steps which should be taken in any circumstances, and that they would fit in with any wise and adequate military policy that might be formulated and adopted at a later time after careful and prolonged study.

Future Reform Work.

(Washington Post.)

When the modern reformers finish preparing girls for matrimony they might devote their attention to teaching ducks to swim.

since the automobile car has come into such force, some bright-witted genius spread the idea that, for what it cost to maintain a family at a country boarding-house, plus the expenses of the head of the family at home, and that of his week-end trips to keep up an acquaintance with his family, a car giving all needful satisfaction could be secured and that with it all the good fresh air and change of scene needful for the whole family would be obtained.

"I fell for that, too. And it's a fact. You can have your dinner early enough to put your family in the car after and early as you like. You can get the many good roads to Long Island, get all the fresh air you want, return at your own leisure, sleep in your own good bed in your own accustomed apartment. And I can tell you there are thousands that are doing that in New York City and who have abandoned summer boarding in the country. I fancy there will be more of them as the years go by."